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Australia
1923

1923
ANTERS' GUIDE



DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

Fruit Trees, Vines, Etc.

Balhannah Nurseries

H. NORMAN WICKS

Balhannah, South Australia



PLANTERS' GUIDE

and Descriptive Lists of Fruit Trees,
Vines, etc.

Containing valuable information for intending fruit tree planters.
Also notes on Cross-Pollenization, Spraying, etc.

Issued by Balhannah Deciduous Nurseries.

H. NORMAN WICKS - PROPRIETOR

Specialist in Leading Lines of Deciduous Fruit Trees

INSPECTION INVITED

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Post Office, Balhannah

Money Order Office:
Oakbank

PLANTERS' GUIDE AND DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.



Yearling Trees ready for Packing.

Note the fibrous roots and the hard, sturdy growth of the tops. Such trees cannot fail to make good.

PLANTERS' GUIDE AND DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

INTRODUCTORY.

In presenting this Guide and Catalogue for the coming planting season, I desire to tender my sincere thanks to my numerous Customers for their generous support, and, at the same time to assure them that it will continue to be my sole aim to supply only trees of the highest quality, true to name, and those which cannot fail to be a source of satisfaction to the purchaser.

It has been my endeavor, during the past two, or three years, to make this little booklet, which is published annually, as comprehensive and up-to-date as possible, so that it may, besides serving the purpose of a descriptive catalogue, become a reliable and handy book of reference for orchardists, and I wish to recognise the assistance which I have received from the Department of Agriculture in this direction, and to acknowledge the help I have received from the Orchardist, Mr. Fowler, at the Experimental Orchard, Blackwood, and also the advice I have obtained from Mr. H. Wicks, Sen., of Payneham, whose experience of many years as nurseryman and orchardist has been placed at my disposal.

The matter of bud selection for the purpose of producing better trees has been commanding attention wherever there is a desire to produce better fruit, and, realising the vast importance of this matter, I have, during the past few years, been devoting a considerable amount of time during the propagating season to the selection of buds and grafts from fruiting trees with a proved record for the consistent bearing of quality fruit. This, combined with the fact that all my trees are grown without irrigation, enables me to state with confidence that my trees are equal to any produced in Australasia. In the matter of selection of buds and testing of varieties, I desire to acknowledge the invaluable advice and assistance rendered by the Department of Agriculture at their orchard at Blackwood.

While every possible care is taken to send out every tree from these nurseries true to name, mistakes will sometimes occur. In such cases, I am prepared to replace, free of charge, all trees which may prove untrue to label, but in no case will I hold myself liable for any amount greater than that originally paid for trees that prove wrongly named.

It is my intention to reduce rather than to increase the number of varieties formerly catalogued, my aim being to stock only those lines which are of the finest quality for culinary and commercial purposes.

I am prepared at all times to try and secure, from reliable sources, varieties which are not catalogued in these lists should

PLANTERS' GUIDE AND DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

customers desire me to do so. In the event of my not being successful I would be prepared to work the required number of trees from scions provided by the customer.

I have without question the largest stock of deciduous trees in South Australia to offer this season, and the quality is beyond question, the trees having made exceptional growth, and are indeed a hardy, well-grown lot, as an inspection will prove.

ORDERS.

I am prepared to book orders for the ensuing season at any time from now on, and such orders will be reserved and forwarded on any date convenient to orderer; but clients should give me three or four days' notice before they desire their orders despatched, as it is sometimes impossible, owing to rush of business, to execute orders at a moment's notice.

All orders are executed strictly in rotation, and it is therefore advantageous to order early and thus secure the pick of the beds.

Orders should be set out **clearly and legibly** on a separate sheet of paper.

All letters and enquiries will at all times receive my prompt and careful attention.

PACKING AND DESPATCHING.

All packing is done by the most up-to-date methods and under my personal supervision and irrespective of the distance which orders are to be forwarded clients may rest assured that their trees will reach their destination in perfect condition.

A small charge is made (just sufficient to defray actual cost of material used) for packing bales for rail or shipment.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

My terms are strictly nett cash, and all unknown clients must send remittance with order or provide a satisfactory Adelaide reference.

All prices quoted in this Catalogue (plus cost of packing if trees are to be railed or shipped) are free on rail at Balhannah or delivered in the markets.

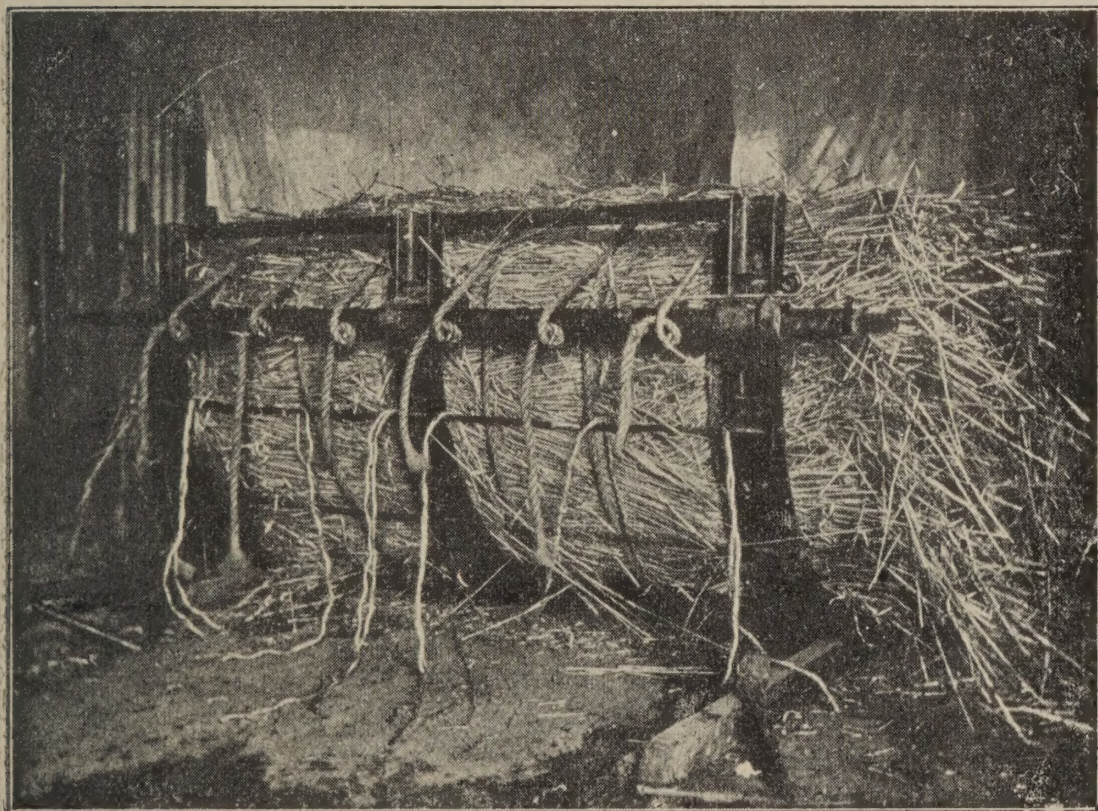
When I deliver trees at the Balhannah Railway Station and receive the Railways receipt for same my responsibility ceases with regards to rough usage, damage, or loss during transit, &c., as the prices quoted in this Catalogue are free on rail at Balhannah or at my agency in Grenfell Street, New Market.

VISITORS.

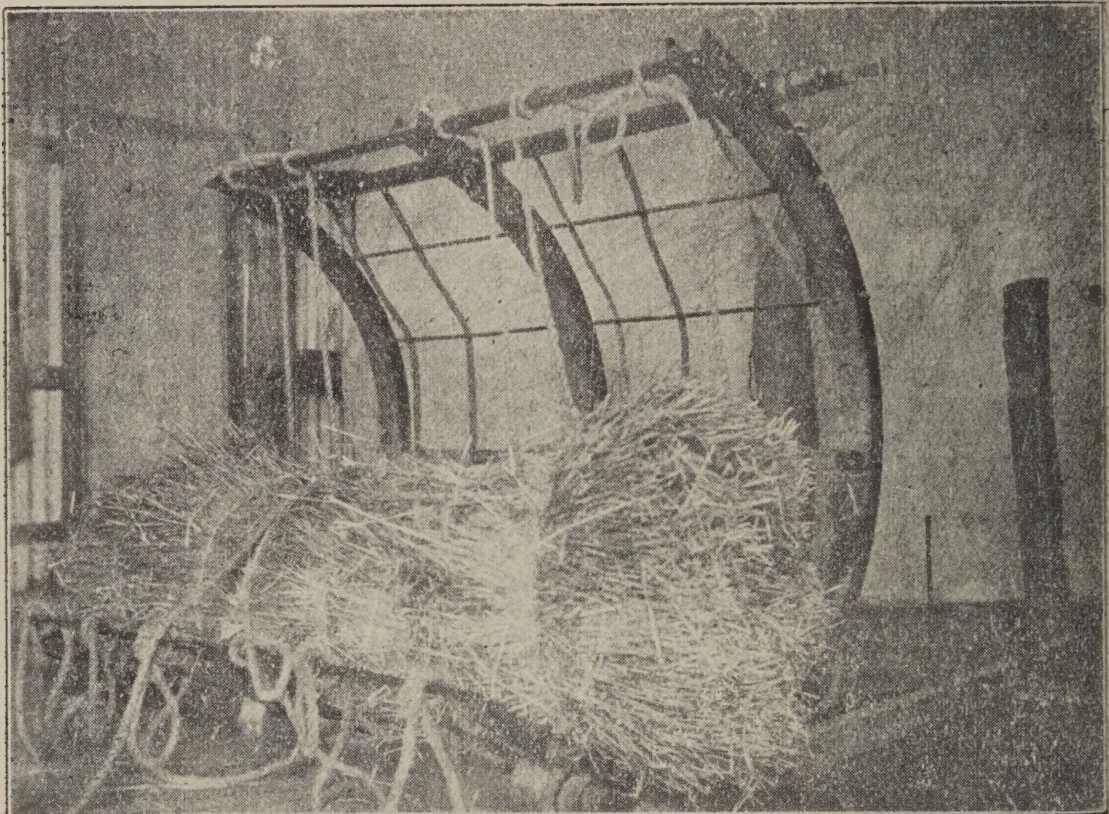
An inspection of my stock is cordially invited, and visitors are always welcome at the nurseries (Saturday afternoons and Sundays excepted).



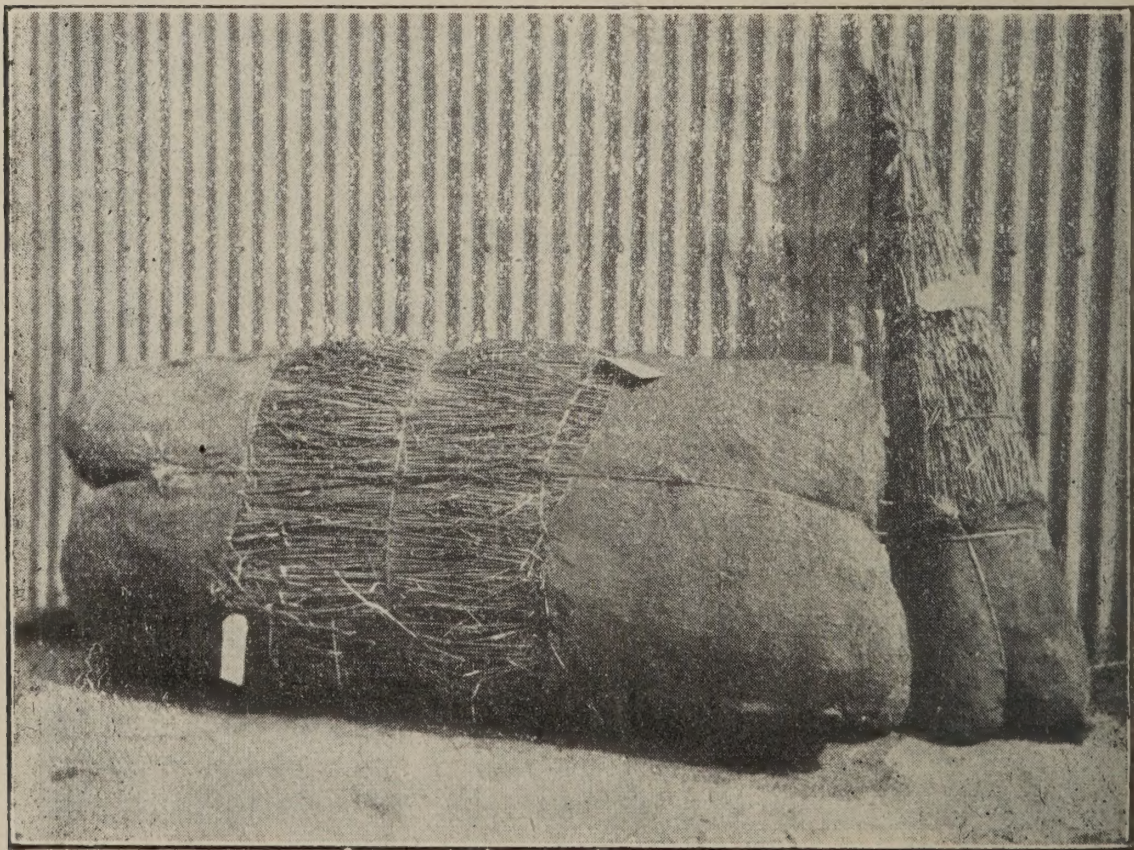
Packing Trees for Shipment.
Trees being placed in Machine reading for packing.



A Bale containing 500 Trees ready to be screwed down.



The same Bale after pressing.
Being rolled out of machine and ready for trimming and finishing off.



Completed Bales ready for shipment.

PLANTERS' GUIDE AND DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

CATALOGUES.

Catalogues are sent post free to any address upon request. These Catalogues are costly, and, when finished with your copy, please do not destroy same, but by passing same on to your neighbour, you will be rendering me a service, besides prolonging the usefulness of the Catalogue.

City Depot.

I deliver trees in the markets free of charge through my agents, Messrs. Copeland and Moulds, whose store is situated in Grenfell Street, New Market. Customers desirous of having their trees delivered in this manner should give me at least three days' notice before they require delivery, stating the number of their stand and in which market they are located.

Prices.

All Prices Strictly Nett Cash.

Prices quoted in this Catalogue are as under with regard to quantity purchased:—

Quantities not exceeding 12, at the single rates, and six of one variety must be included in the dozen to secure the dozen rate of 18/-

If a quantity consisting of only one of a variety be taken, 21/- per dozen will be charged, irrespective of the total number of the order. For instance, a client could order a large quantity of Apples in one of a variety as follows, 1 Jonathan, 1 Cleopatra, 1 King David, and so on, but although his total could be 50 trees, the 21/- per dozen rate would apply.

Over 12 and under 50 at dozen rates.

Not less than 500, at 1,000 rates, viz., £50 per £1,000.

No complaints entertained unless made within 14 days of date of invoice.

Exchange must be added to Cheques sent in payment of Accounts, and Money Orders made payable at Oakbank.

Hynam.

"Fruit trees to hand, and I am very pleased with them, and also with the way in which they were packed. . . ."

(Sgd) W. H. S.

Balhannah Deciduous Nurseries.

SECTION 1

containing information regarding
Planting, Spraying, Pollenization
Etc.

Advice to Planters.

While a great number of my clients are experienced orchardists and fruitgrowers, who have become acquainted with the fundamentals of tree-planting through the hard school of experience, and who have little or nothing to learn in this respect, I am constantly coming in contact with new customers who are beginners and anxious to glean all the information possible, and to these latter are the following remarks addressed.

A WORD WITH REGARD TO CHEAP TREES.

Quality in Fruit Trees, as in any other commodity, costs money to produce; but money spent on quality, especially in Fruit Trees, is, without question, a safe and sound investment. The sole purpose of planting Fruit Trees is to produce revenue, and to cultivate them so that their revenue-giving qualities increase each year; therefore, it is indeed poor business to plant cheap trees from unreliable sources and run the risk of discovering after perhaps five or six years that they are not true to name. The loss in such a case is many, many times greater than the original cost of good trees. I mention the above merely to emphasise the fact that so-called cheap trees are often very costly, while a little extra money paid to a firm who make quality and all that it means their one aim is really a system of tree insurance which will not fail to give a sense of security to the planter.

EARLY PLANTING.

Being confident that the importance of early planting is, in a great number of instances, not fully realised, I venture to make the following remarks with regard to the matter, in the hope that same may be of assistance to any who are in doubt with regard to the best time to plant.

In districts with an average rainfall of 25 in. or under, there are usually great benefits to be obtained by early planting of deciduous trees. To persons who have studied the habits of deciduous fruit trees, it is well known that, although the top portion of the tree appears dormant for three or four months during the winter, the roots do not have a dormant period of more than a few weeks. I have known trees to have a very visible growth of new roots when removed from the nursery bed early in June. Immediately these tender hair roots are exposed to the air they perish, and the tree loses that amount of vitality and has to start afresh. It can therefore be readily seen that if a tree is planted in a warm, moist soil, say at the end of May or early in June (providing, of course, that a good rain has taken place, sufficient to thoroughly moisten the soil down to the subsoil), it will be well established in its root system by early spring, and extra growth and vigor will be the result.

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VERY LATE PLANTING.

It sometimes occurs that owing to unavoidable circumstances, planting may be delayed, and although the planter is very anxious not to lose a year, he is compelled to do so owing to the fact that the trees become too far advanced to be transplanted with safety. This can now be easily overcome with very little cost. Should a client find himself in these circumstances, I will, upon request, place his trees in cold storage, where they will remain in perfect condition for a long period, and may then be planted with safety, providing, of course, reasonable care be exercised. Persons desirous of employing this method of holding their trees should advise me as early as practicable, as it is essential that the trees be placed in storage before they start into growth.

RECEIVING THE TREES FROM THE NURSERY.

Upon receipt of your trees from the nursery, moisten the roots, but do not leave the trees standing in water. If they are all to be planted within a few days, keep the roots covered with damp bagging, straw, or some similar substance, and keep them in a sheltered place away from winds.

PLUNGING OR HEELING IN.

If the trees cannot be planted for some little time, place them, in an upright position, in a shallow trench about 2 ft. wide and 6 to 9 in. deep, and then shake loose earth in amongst the roots, completely covering them with moist soil. Firm them a little, and be sure the soil is kept moist. In this manner it is possible to plunge hundreds of trees in a few feet of ground, and they will be quite all right for a long period during the winter months, and by employing this practice the planter has his trees handy, and can make the best use of every opportunity he has for planting. This is termed plunging or heeling in, and is the usual practice of nurserymen when assembling orders, and I feel sure that if planters would take early delivery of their trees and employ this method of holding them they would find that a great deal of the worry and trouble of planting would be eliminated because of the absence of the need to rush the matter through.

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING.

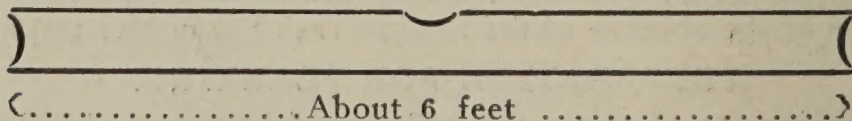
Previous to planting, the soil should be thoroughly broken up as deeply as possible. Subsoil ploughing is to be highly recommended. The ground cannot be worked too much prior to planting, and a year's fallowing, although not essential, is very beneficial. If the soil is well and deeply tilled, as it should be, it is not necessary to take out a larger hole for planting the tree than the size of the roots demand. Mr. G. C. Roeding, one

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of California's most prominent nurserymen and fruitgrowers, states with regard to this matter:—"Nothing is so beneficial as subsoiling, though planters are often disposed to avoid this additional expense, but where time and conditions will permit, it will do more to promote a fine deep root system and an unusually heavy growth, than any other one thing that can be done in the preparation of the soil."

PLANTING.

To plant the tree, break up the bottom of the hole as deeply as possible and leave the soil a little higher in the centre. Shorten back the roots before planting, taking care to remove with a sharp knife or seccateurs all bruised portions. Mix two or three good double handfuls of bonedust in with the soil as it is filled in, making sure that it is well stirred through the loose earth. There are several methods of marking off the land to be planted. If the ground is very flat, with no undulations, a chain or wire marked off with the distances the trees are to be apart can be employed satisfactorily, after determining three of the boundaries, which must be proved to be at right angles to one another. After marking the two opposite boundaries with pegs at each spot where a tree is to stand, a start can then be made from the third boundary which forms the base, and by stretching the chain between the pegs on the two opposite boundaries, the trees can be placed at the marked spots on the chain or wire. If the ground is at all uneven, this method, of course, would be unsuitable, and the exact locality for each tree must then be marked with a peg, and then by the use of a planting board and two small pegs the trees can be placed on the exact spots where the pegs have stood. The planting board is as illustrated below, and the centre notch is placed around the peg where the tree is to stand. Then place the two small pegs in the notches in the ends of the board. Remove the centre peg and the board, and prepare the hole for the tree. The board is then replaced between the two small pegs, and the tree placed with the stem in the centre notch, and the earth filled in with the tree in that position.



Firm the tree in gently by starting on the outside of the hole and working into the centre toward the stem of the tree. The tree should be planted so that the former earth line is about on a level with the surface of the ground. This earth line is easily discernible on the tree by the color of the bark.

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When finishing, the earth should be heaped around the tree trunk about an inch or so higher than the ground level, and should slope from there to the ground level at the edge of the hole. This for two reasons: The filled in earth will sink a little after planting. It is very inadvisable to have the surface immediately surrounding the tree in the form of a basin, and so collect the surplus water around the tree stem, allowing the filled in soil to become sodden.

CULTIVATION.

Remember the first few years are most important to the young trees, and cultivation is the keynote to successful growth. It is bad business for the grower to neglect trees after having invested his money in them, and is also a poor advertisement for the nurseryman. The planted area should be thoroughly tilled throughout the summer months, and especially should a good mulch of loose earth be kept around the stems of the trees.

PRUNING.

As soon after planting as possible the young trees should be pruned, cutting out the centres to give an open tree, leaving four or five leaders, and cutting these back to within a few inches of the stem, and cutting to an outside eye in every instance. It is bad practice to prune trees prior to planting, as there is grave danger of damaging the terminal eyes on the leaders, which results in a crooked start for the injured limb.

TABLE

Showing the Number of Plants required to plant an acre of land from 1 foot to 30 feet from plant to plant, employing the square method of planting.

Distance. Feet.	Number per Acre. Number.	Distance. Feet	Number per Acre. Number.
30	48	9	537
28	55	8	680
26	64	7	889
24	75	6½	1,031
22	90	6	1,201
20	100	5½	1,440
19	120	5	1,742
18	134	4½	2,151
17	150	4	2,722
16	169	3½	3,556
15	193	3	4,840
14	222	2½	6,970
13	257	2	10,890
12	302	1½	19,360
11	360	1	43,560
10	435		

CROSS FERTILISATION.

It is now a well-established fact that the cropping qualities of certain varieties of fruit trees are greatly improved by cross pollenisation, and consequently it has become a matter of great importance to orchardists to plant varieties that bloom at the same time in close proximity to one another.

Not only do better crops prevail amongst orchards which are subjected to this treatment, but the number of windfalls is reduced to a minimum, as properly fertilised fruits do not fall to anything like the extent that do partially fertile ones.

The benefits of cross pollenisation are especially noticeable in Apples, Pears, and European Plums, and I have consequently compiled the following lists of varieties showing those which are in full bloom sufficiently close to each other to be of value to one another for fertilising purposes.

APPLES.

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Gravenstein	Buncombe	Glengyle Red
Jonathan	Cleopatra	London Pippin
King David	Dumelows	Rome Beauty
Dunns Favorite	Esopus Spitzenburg	
Rokewood	Granny Smith	
Tasma (Democrat)	Reinnette du Canada	
Statesman	Williams' Favorite	

The date of full blooming of the majority of varieties in list No. 2 of Apples is only a few days after those enumerated in list No. 1, therefore most of the varieties in these two lists have a coincident flowering period sufficient for fertilisation purposes.

PEARS.

No. 1.	No. 2.
Brockworth Park	Beurre Diel
Harrington's Victoria	Glou Morceau
Howell	Gansell's Bergamot
Kieffer's Hybrid	Josephine de Malines
Packham's Triumph	Uxedale's St Germein
	Williams' Bon Chrehen
	Winter Nelis

PLUMS.

The following lists of Plums are collected from information kindly supplied by Mr. C. G. Savage, Government Orchardist,

PLANTERS' GUIDE AND DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

Blackwood, and are taken from the very exact records kept by him at the orchard:—

No. 1.

Angelina Burdett
Fellemborg

No. 2.

Diamond
Early New Orleans
Jefferson
President

No. 3.

Giant
Grand Duke
Jefferson
President
Prune D'Agén

No. 3 (continued.)

Robe D'Sargeant
Reine Claude Bavay
Sugar Prune
Splendour

No. 4.

Green Gage
Pond's Seedling
Prince Engelbert
Washington

No. 5.

Early Rivers
Egg Plum
Kirk
Monfries' Golden Drop
Pacific Prune

ALMONDS.

No. 1.

Brandise
White Nonpariel
Peerless

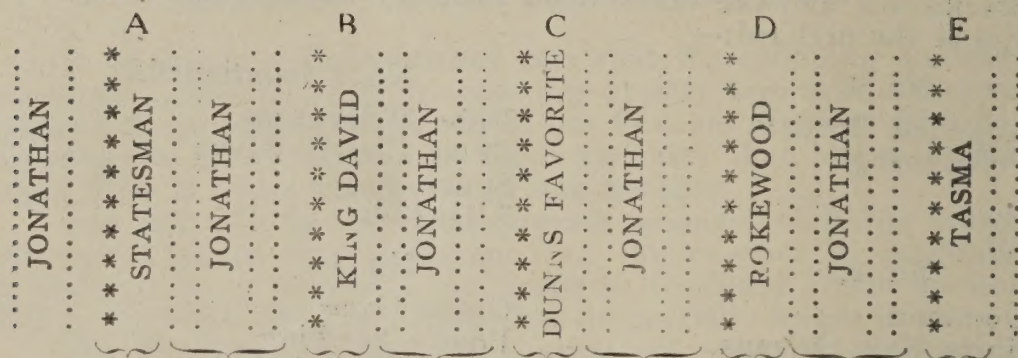
No. 2.

Californian Paper Shell
Commercial
Golden State
Imperial
IXL
Ne Plus Ultra
Strouts
True Jordan

Although fairly good results have been obtained by grafting one limb on to each tree needing pollenisation, and this method is often resorted to in orchards that are of bearing age, with good results, it has nothing to recommend it in setting out a young orchard. Alternate rows of varieties of the same flowering period have been proved to be the most efficient in the matter of pollenisation, but every fifth row will give good results. To ensure consistent fruiting, it is not advisable to pollenise a block of one variety with only one pollenising variety, but, if possible, use several, as any one variety may fail to bloom, when in such case, the whole block may suffer, whereas it would be very unusual for three or four varieties to all fail at once. The

PLANTERS' GUIDE AND DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

following diagram may be of assistance in illustrating the matter:—



Rows A, B, C, D, and E, are pollenisers.

In the above sketch I have taken Jonathan as the variety to be pollenised, as this line has been proved to be vastly benefited by interplanting; in fact, it would be folly to plant this line in blocks without fertilisers here in South Australia.

Mount Gambier.

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of the package of fruit trees. . . . They opened up in excellent condition, and appear to be throughout a healthy and choice lot. . . ."

(Sgd.) H. C. R.

Cudlee Creek.

" . . . I ask you to accept my acknowledgment of good value for my £88 2/. The trees from first to last reflect credit upon the nursery from which they came." (Sgd.) F. R. R.

Broken Hill, N.S.W.

"I beg to inform you that I received the fruit trees alright, and in good order. They are a nice lot, and I am well satisfied with them."
(Sgd.) L. E. J.

(Sgd.) L. E. J.

Hog Bay, Kangaroo Island.

" . . . I am glad to say the trees have mostly budded by now, and are looking well, and most of those I got last year—apricots, &c—have started again, and look splendid."

(Sgd.) L. E. C.

Balhannah Deciduous Nurseries.

Orchard Pests and their Remedies

Codlin Moth affects Apple and Pear. Use **Arsenate of Lead**. Directions for mixing are sent with all the leading brands. Apply the first spray when about three-fourths of the flower petals have fallen, using the highest pressure possible, driving the mixture well into the centre of the blooms. Second spray about a fortnight after the first, and the third and final application about January.

Curl Leaf affects Peach and Nectarine. Use **Bordeaux Mixture**. Directions for mixing on page 18. Apply in early spring, when the buds are just beginning to burst. One application generally sufficient.

Shot Hole affects Apricot, Almond, Jap. Plum. Use **Bordeaux or Burgundy Mixture**. Directions for mixing on page 15. Apply in early spring, when the buds are just beginning to burst. One application generally sufficient.

Black Spot affects Apple and Pear, use **Bordeaux Mixture, Burgundy Mixture or Lime Sulphur**. Spray when the cluster buds have opened enough to show pink.

Curculio Beetle affects Almond, Apricot, Apple, Pear, Plum, Peach, Oranges, &c. Use **Arsenate of Lead**. Spray, using double strength when the beetles first appear.

Peach Aphis affects Peach, Nectarine, Apricot, Almond, Jap. Plum. In winter, use **Red Oil, Lime Sulphur, Tobacco Wash, Nicotox Black Leaf 40**. Surest method is to apply **Red Oil** in June and use **Tobacco Wash** when the pest appears in summer. Directions for mixing **Tobacco Wash** are given on page 18.

Woolly Aphis affects Apples. Use **Red Oil** in winter. Spray in June, using highest pressure possible, and a second application in August will suffice. Summer spray with **Tobacco Wash, Nicotox, Black Leaf 40**.

Tobacco Wash Nicotox, and Black Leaf 40 can be applied during the summer and for this reason can be recommended, as the aphides are then far more susceptible to the spray. These remarks are based on my own practical experience after exhaustive and costly experimenting. Oil sprays cannot be applied in summer of sufficient strength to be effective, and during the winter the majority of the aphides are at the crown of the tree and just under the surface of the soil, where the spray does not penetrate. On the other hand the aphides are all on the job during the warmer weather, and only at this period is total extinction possible.

PLANTERS' GUIDE AND DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

Pear and Cherry Slug affects Pear, Cherry, Jap. Plum, Plum, Quince. Use **Arsenate of Lead**. Spray with strong mixture when pest first makes its appearance.

The following remedies, which are mentioned in the foregoing, usually have instructions for mixing sent with them, and it is unnecessary to repeat the directions here:—**Red Oil, Lime Sulphur, Arsenate of Lead**.

Most growers prefer to manufacture **Bordeaux Mixture**, **Burgundy Mixture**, and **Tobacco Wash** themselves, and the following instructions may prove helpful:—

Bordeaux Mixture.—In 4 gallons of hot water, dissolve 6 lbs. of bluestone. This must be done in either a wooden or earthenware vessel. Care should be taken to use a good brand of bluestone, viz., 95 to 99 per cent. copper, as poor bluestone will render the spray very inferior. Most firms will give the percentage of copper in the bluestone they offer for sale. By tying the bluestone in a piece of hessian it will dissolve much quicker.

Place in a bucket 5 lbs. of **good fresh lime**, and slake it slowly into a thick, creamy paste, and then add water to make the total up to 4 gallons. Strain this through hessian thoroughly into another bucket, stirring well before straining. Make the strained fluid up to 4 gallons again.

Place in your spray tank 42 gallons of water, then take both the bluestone and lime solutions and pour them into the spray tank, taking care **not to let the two mixtures touch each other** before they touch the water in the tank. This is important. The solutions should flow into the water at two different points, and the water should be kept stirred meanwhile. The spray is then ready for use.

Burgundy Mixture.—Follow instructions for **Bordeaux**, only substitute 9 lbs. of good, fresh washing soda in place of the lime.

Tobacco Wash.—Soak 40 lbs. of tobacco stems in 80 gallons of water for 48 hours. Dissolve 20 lbs. soft soap in 10 gallons of hot water. Add this to the 80 gallons of tobacco water, mixing them well together. If hard water is used the soap will have a tendency to curdle, and washing soda must be added sufficient to prevent this.

Berri, River Murray.

" . . . I wish to state that the trees arrived in good order, and I feel quite satisfied with the quality."

(Sgd.) O. E. H.

PLANTERS' GUIDE AND DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.



Apricots from Balhannah Nurseries, seven months after planting. Grown without irrigation. Photo kindly supplied by Mr. P. M. Spanagel, Lights Pass.



Apricot trees from Balhannah Nurseries, two years and nine months after planting. Grown without irrigation. Photo kindly supplied by Mr. P. M. Spanagel, Lights Pass.

SECTION 2

Containing

Descriptive List of Varieties

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY

PLANTERS' GUIDE AND DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF
DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

Apples.

The varieties in bold type are those which are most extensively planted in South Australia, and may serve as a guide to planters. Some of the varieties are suitable only for certain districts in this State. Advice on this point will be freely given upon request.

2/ each; 18/—21/ doz.; £6 per 100.

All Worked on Blight-proof Stocks.

(See "Prices," page 7.)

BEAUTY OF BATH—Fruit medium size, roundish, beautifully striped and spotted with crimson in the sun; flesh yellowish, with a rich, spicy flavor. A valuable early dessert Apple, which has taken many first prizes in England.

Summer.

BLACK BEN DAVIS—A seedling from "Ben Davis" introduced from America. It is a decided improvement, more beautiful, solid red color, better quality, good cropper.

Winter.

BUNCOMBE—Fruit medium size, oblong, conical, very highly colored; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, and excellent dessert quality. A very regular bearer and one of the most popular market Apples.

Winter.

CLEOPATRA (New York Pippin)—Medium to large, oblong to conical; skin clear yellow; flesh whitish, juicy, and rich; good dessert quality. Grown extensively for export throughout all the drier Apple districts of the Commonwealth. A consistent and very heavy bearer.

Winter.

CLIMAX—Fruit above medium size, roundish; skin yellow, streaked and dotted with lovely crimson; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, tender, and sweet; ripens between Irish Peach and Gravenstein. A valuable summer Apple; blight proof.

Summer.

COMMERCE—A new American Apple of great beauty; fruit large, nearly round, highly colored with two shades of red. A good bearer and long keeper.

Winter.

COX'S ORANGE PIPPIN—Fruit medium size, roundish, very even in its outline; skin greenish yellow, shaded and splashed with crimson. Of excellent dessert quality, but requires a cool district to bring it to perfection.

Autumn.

PLANTERS' GUIDE AND DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

DELICIOUS—A most beautiful and delicious Apple from Iowa. Tree a strong grower, hardy, and most prolific bearer; fine color and exquisite flavor. One of the best late keeping Apples.

DUNN'S FAVORITE (Munroe's Favorite)—Fruit large, clear waxen yellow, with brownish red cheek. A good solid, late-keeping cooking Apple; also useful for dessert. Largely grown for export. Very prolific and suits warmer districts.

EMPEROR ALEXANDER—One of the largest and most beautiful Apples in cultivation; an excellent market variety; good cooking; fair dessert.

ESOPUS SPITZENBURGH—Fruit medium to large; skin yellow, covered with rich red; first-class dessert; crops well.

FIVE CROWN (London Pippin)—Fruit medium size; skin greenish yellow with brownish cheek; good cooking or dessert; does well in the cooler parts; fruit keeps well, and is a fair export variety.

GLENGYLE RED—This very beautiful Apple originated as a sport from the well-known Rome Beauty, in the orchard of Mr. J. C. Grasby, Glengyle, Balhannah, who has tested it for years, and has a number of trees of this variety in full bearing. It has all the qualities of Rome Beauty, but instead of being striped red is of a deep red color over three-quarters of the fruit; in that respect resembling Rokewood. Undoubtedly superior to Rome Beauty on account of its magnificent color, and fast becoming more popular than that well-known variety.

GRANNY SMITH—A large and juicy Apple of a greenish yellow color; late, heavy bearer, and highly esteemed for export in the other States.

GRAVENSTEIN—Fruit medium, conical, yellow and red; flesh rich and juicy. Excellent quality. Falls badly.

HAY'S MIDSEASON—Fruit of large, even size and most handsome appearance, beautifully striped bright carmine on a greenish yellow ground; flesh firm, yellow, crisp, juicy, sweet, and of exquisite flavor. Tree extremely hardy, a regular and heavy bearer, and absolutely blight proof. Re-

PLANTERS' GUIDE AND DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

resembles the Northern Spy in its habit of growth. A valuable addition to list of blight-proof Apples.

Autumn

IRISH PEACH—An early dessert Apple of good quality; fruit medium size, conical; flesh white, tender, and juicy; blight proof.

Early

JONATHAN—An American Apple of great excellence; fruit medium size, roundish, conical; skin clear light yellow, almost covered with bright rich red, dark red where fully exposed. Of first dessert quality, an early bearer, excellent for market or export, a leading commercial variety.

Winter

KING DAVID—This is a dark red Apple with yellowish flesh; flavor good, juicy, and rich; the quality is of the very best. A cross between Jonathan and Arkansas Black, and adds the cult to shake off; the flesh is pale yellow, exceedingly rich, quality of the former to the fine appearance of the latter. Tree hardy and vigorous, carrying its fruit well in on the stouter branches, ripening a little later than Jonathan; a first-class export variety.

Winter

LOY—A variety from California, where it is held in the highest esteem; it is one of the largest and showiest Apples in cultivation, rivalling that well-known variety, Gloria Mundi; ripens in April and keeps for a long time. The tree is a strong, thrifty grower, and keeps remarkably free from woolly aphis. The large fruit hangs on well and are diffi-firm, and juicy, and of a most agreeable flavor. A valuable late-keeping dessert and culinary Apple of the highest excellence.

Autumn

MARJORIE HAY—A seedling from Irish Peach, said to be blight proof. Fruit large, conical; skin clear yellow, striped and mottled with lovely red; flesh white, tender and crisp, juicy and aromatic. An early dessert Apple of the finest quality, ripening end of December. Tree strong grower and good bearer.

Early

NICKAJACK—Fruit large, roundish; skin yellowish, striped, shaded, and splashed with two shades of red; flesh yellowish and firm. Tree a very strong grower, but as a rule young trees are rather shy bearers.

Winter

NORTHERN SPY—Fruit large; skin smooth, pale yellow covered with light and dark stripes of purplish red; flesh white, fine grained, and delicious; first-class dessert; blight proof.

Winter

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REINETTE DU CANADA—Fruit large, with prominent ribs originating at the eye; skin greenish yellow, tinged brown on the sunny side, with russet dots and patches of russet; flesh yellowish white, firm, juicy, and richly flavored

Winter

RIBSTONE PIPPIN—Medium size, greenish yellow, clouded with dull red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, with a rich aromatic flavor. A well-known English variety of great excellence where soil and situation suit its requirements.

Late Autumn

ROKEWOOD—Fruit medium, roundish, conical, evenly shaped; skin rich orange and crimson; flesh very firm, juicy, with a strong, aromatic flavor; very prolific and a late keeper; kitchen, and may be used for dessert when fully ripe; succeeds splendidly in the driest localities.

Winter

ROME BEAUTY—Fruit large and handsome; skin yellow, shade and striped with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, and juicy. A remarkably handsome fruit of good dessert quality; good exporter.

Winter

SCARLET NONPAREIL—Fruit medium, roundish, highly colored; flesh firm, crisp, and juicy. All well-known and first-class dessert fruit. Tree inclined to overbear, and should be kept well pruned to counteract this tendency.

Winter

SENATOR—An American Apple of great beauty; flesh yellowish white and of best dessert quality. Tree a strong grower and good bearer.

Autumn

STATESMAN—Fruit large, bright golden, striped and shaded crimson; good keeper; very prolific.

Winter

STAYMAN'S WINESAP—Sent from America as one of the very best and most handsome long-keeping varieties in cultivation.

Winter

STONE PIPPIN—Fruit large, greenish yellow, tinted with dull red; a very solid and late-keeping variety; kitchen.

Winter

STRAWBERRY PIPPIN—Fruit large, yellow, and deep red; a very handsome and first-class Apple, which does not succeed in many places, and is fast going out of favor on that account. Tree a very strong grower. The fruit will keep till August.

Winter

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TASMA (formerly known as Democrat)—This new Apple is a seedling raised in Southern Tasmania; a magnificent late dessert Apple of brilliant red color and fine flavor. Fruit medium to large, and will keep till nearly Christmas without cool storage. This fact, combined with its other excellent qualities, should make it our best late-keeping Apple.

Very Late

TWENTY OUNCE (called Maiden's Blush in South Australia)—Fruit medium to large; skin smooth, greenish yellow, with a beautiful red cheek; flesh white, tender, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; good cooking or dessert.

Autumn

WILLIAMS' FAVORITE—Fruit medium to large; skin deep red. One of the best summer dessert Apples we have; the flesh is yellowish white and of a very mild and agreeable flavor. Tree a strong grower and prolific.

Summer

YATES—Fruit small; skin whitish yellow splashed and shaded with red; flesh white, sometimes stained red near the skin; tender, juicy, good quality; keep very late.

Winter

Apricots.

Worked on Seedling Apricot Stocks

2/ each; 18/—21/ doz.; £6 per 100.

(See "Prices," page 7.)

BLENHEIM—A good, early Apricot, ripening second week December; large deep yellow; productive.

Early

CARRINGTON—A New South Wales variety; a heavy bearer, must be heavily thinned to produce large fruit; ripe end of December.

Midseason

HEMSKIRK—Fruit large, rich, and juicy; very nearly allied to Moorpark, and ripens with that variety. The tree is, perhaps, a little hardier. A good bearer.

End of December

MANSFIELD SEEDLING—Very large, with flattened sides; skin pale yellow, with a few red dots; flavor good. Tree a regular and good bearer.

Late

Balhannah Deciduous Nurseries.

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MOORPARK (Temple's)—Fruit large; skin yellowish green, brownish red on the sunny side; flesh bright orange; parts freely from the stone. The most popular variety for market, canning, or drying.

End of December and Early January

NEWCASTLE EARLY—Medium size; rich golden yellow, with a red cheek; a regular bearer, ripening before Oullins or immediately after Red Masculine; requires to be heavily thinned.

End November

OULLINS' EARLY—A very large early Apricot; a popular market variety and a very heavy bearer; fruit pale yellow, medium quality.

Early December

RIVERSIDE—A chance seedling which originated in Riverside Nursery; fruit large to very large, roundish oval, of best quality; skin yellowish green, with a red cheek where exposed. Tree a strong grower with short-jointed wood and large foliage; a sure bearer of fine fruit, ripening a fortnight before Moorpark.

Middle of December

RIVERSIDE LATE—Fruit large, with slightly flattened sides; flesh solid and of good quality; a good bearer, ripening later than Robin's Imperial. Tree a very strong grower; succeeds best in a warm district. One of the best late varieties.

Late

ROBIN'S IMPERIAL (raised by Mr. A. B. Robin, of Nuriootpa)—Fruit medium to large, of good quality; does not commence to ripen till first week in January; a valuable late variety.

January

RONTER'S PEACH—A good late variety; fruit of excellent quality and heavy cropper.

Late

ROYAL—Large oval, with flattened sides; skin yellow, with a red flush on the sunny side; excellent canning or drying.

Middle to End of December

TILTON—Fruit large, rich Apricot color; productive; good for all purposes.

Midseason

Greenock.

"The trees arrived in good order. I must say that they are a first-rate lot."

(Sgd.) R. E. R.

Almonds.

Worked on Almond Stocks.

2/ each; 18/—21/ doz.; £6 per 100.

(See "Prices," page 7.)

BRANDISE JORDAN (originated in South Australia)—The tree is a strong, upright grower; nuts large and sweet; soft shell.

CALIFORNIAN PAPER SHELL (Hatch's Nonpariel)—Tree of spreading habit, strong grower, a heavy and regular bearer of the paper shell type; one of the best.

COMMERCIAL—Tree of very strong habit and distinct foliage; nuts long and large, with a plump, sweet kernel; tree a regular and abundant bearer; soft shell.

GOLDEN STATE (originated in California)—Described as a great and regular bearer; large, with a full, smooth kernel and a soft shell.

IMPERIAL—A new Almond, which originated at Riverside; nuts of exceptional size, with very few double. The tree is a good and consistent bearer and a magnificently strong grower, blooming with Brandise.

I.X.L.—Tree a strong, upright grower, almost as straight growing as Brandise Jordan; nuts fairly large, with good kernel; the shell is thin, light in color; a good bearer.

JORDAN TRUE—A valuable hard shell variety, possessing a fine plump kernel of good quality; tree half spreading in habit.

NE PLUS ULTRA—Tree a rapid grower, leaves rather large, extremely prolific, producing its nuts in bunches all over the twigs; nuts large and long; fine flavor.

PEERLESS—A chance seedling which originated at Riverside. The nut resembles Brandise in size and shape, but the shell is smoother and brighter in color, and has a better kernel. Brandise and Peerless, planted alternately, soon form a splendid breakwind. The nut ripens about 10 days before Brandise.

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STROUTS—A new, strong growing paper shell of exceptional value; nut medium to large, with very thin, tough shell of a bright golden yellow, which does not break away from kernel when being gathered, as is often the case with Californian paper shell; kernel very full and plump. A splendid addition to our Almond list.

WHITE NONPARIEL—Raised and distributed by Mr. Charles Pitt. The tree is a strong grower of spreading habit; nuts large; white shell; a far heavier bearer than Brandise.

Cherries.

All worked on Mazzard Cherry Stocks.

2/ each; 18/—21/ doz.; £6 per 100.

(See "Prices," page 7.)

BEDFORD'S PROLIFIC—Large handsome black; flesh tender, rich, and good; heavy bearer; medium.

BELLE D'ORLEANS—Medium size; skin whitish yellow, half covered with pale red; flesh tender, very juicy and sweet; a very heavy bearer, and one of the first to ripen.

BIGGAREAU COMMON—Fruit medium to large, pale red; a very heavy bearer; flesh tender, juicy, and rich; medium.

BIGGAREAU NAPOLEON—Fruit large amber, dotted with red, with a fine crimson cheek; flesh firm, rich, and sweet; one of the best; medium. The most popular bottling variety.

BIGGAREAU PELISSIER—A beautiful Cherry, recently imported from France. Fruit very large; skin dark glossy red; flesh firm, crisp, and sugary; a first-class early variety.

BIGGAREAU TWYFORD—Fruit large, bright red, very sweet and excellent; tree very prolific; early.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Fruit large, heart-shaped; skin purplish black; tree strong, erect grower, with large foliage; medium.

BURGDORF'S SEEDLING—A splendid early Cherry of colonial origin; fruit almost black and ripening before Knight's Early Black; a prolific, strong grower. Raised by Mr. Burgdorf, of Harcourt, and rapidly becoming a most popular variety.

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CHAPMAN (introduced from California)—Seedling of Black Tartarian. The fruit is said to be larger; a better bearer. Ripening immediately after Early Purple Guigne.

DRIVER'S UP-TO-DATE—Fruit large, resembling St. Margaret, but is not so liable to crack after rain; a valuable late variety for shipping.

EARLY LYONS—Very large, almost black when full ripe; flesh firm. Tree a very strong grower; one of the best early.

EARLY PURPLE GUIGNE—Fruit medium size, skin dark purple, almost black. Tree hardy, fairly strong grower. One of the best very early dark Cherries, but inclined to be shy bearer.

EARLY RIVERS—A splendid early black Cherry, with small stone and fine quality; prolific and hangs well.

FLORENCE—Fruit large roundish, heart shape; skin pale amber, flushed and mottled with bright red. One of the best late Cherries for market or packing.

KNIGHT'S EARLY BLACK—Large and heavy bearer; early.

MAY DUKE—Fruit large, roundish; skin bright red, changing to dark red when fully matured; flesh tender, juicy, and sweet when fully ripe. One of the best for cooking; ripens moderately early.

NOBLE—A very large dark red Cherry; flesh firm and rich; very late.

RAMONOLIVA—A beautiful variety, dark red, glossy; flesh firm and sweet; early and prolific.

ST. MARGARET—Fruit very large, obtuse heart shape; skin deep purple to black; ripens late, and is one of the best for market or packing.

WATERLOO—Fruit large, obtuse heart-shaped; skin thin dark purple mixed with brownish red, almost black when fully ripe; flesh clear red, darker next the stone, tender, juicy, and good flavor. Midseason.

WERDER'S EARLY BLACK—Fruit large, heart shaped; flesh tender and juicy, rich flavor; a first-class variety; early.

WINDSOR—Very large; skin nearly black; flesh very firm; ripens late.

WILLIAM'S FAVORITE—Introduced by Mr. Driver, of Summertown, the raiser of that well-known variety, Driver's Up-to-Date. A late, dark Cherry, of Margaret type, ripening just after that variety. Does not bruise, and for this reason can be packed with safety. Does not crack. A valuable late Cherry.

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DUKE AND MORELLOS.

BELLE DE MONTREUIL—Fruit very large, round, marbled with red; flesh firm, deep red, sugary, perfumed; early.

MORELLO—A good late cooking Cherry.

OLIVET—Large, globular, shining deep red; tender, rich, and vinous; the best of the "Duke" class.

ROYAL DUKE—Large and handsome; deep shining red; tender, juicy, and very rich; medium.

Figs.

2/ each; 18/—21/ doz.; £6 per 100.

(See "Prices," page 7.)

BLACK ISCHIA—Large, dark purple; a very fine Fig.
Second Week January

CASTLE KENNEDY—Large, dark brown; tender, rich flavor.
End of December

GROSSIE VERTIE—Large, yellowish-green; flesh red.
February

MADELINE—Small, pale yellow; very rich; good bearer; early.
End of December

TURKEY—Medium to large, brownish-red; rich and good
End of February to Middle of March

WHITE ADRIATIC—Large; skin whitish; flesh red; good
drying.
February

WHITE GENOA—Medium to large; brown; very rich; dries
well.
First Week of January

Nectarines.

Worked on Seedling Peach Stock.

2/ each; 18/—21/ doz.; £6 per 100.

(See "Prices," page 7.)

ALBERT VICTOR—Fruit large; skin greenish white, with a carmine cheek; flesh greenish white, very juicy.
Middle January.

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BYRON—Fruit medium to large, roundish, inclining to oval; skin orange yellow, mottled deep crimson; flesh orange color, richly flavored; ripens a week before Stanwick.

10th to 24th February

COOZA—A recently introduced Nectarine of N.S.W. origin. Described by the raiser as very large and of splendid color. A vigorous grower, producing heavy crops with utmost regularity; fruit rich and juicy and perfect freestone.

Middle to End of January

EARLY RIVERS—This grand Nectarine was raised by T. F. Rivers & Son, the English nurserymen. Fruit very large, sometimes measuring 9 in. in circumference and weighing 8 oz.; skin light yellow, marked with red in the shade, rich crimson in the sun.

1st to 10th January

GOLDMINE—Fruit very large, roundish oval; color bright bronzy red; enormously productive and a perfect freestone. The most popular Nectarine for drying and canning.

End of January to second week of February

IRREWARRA—Medium size, very highly colored, and excellent quality.

December 5th to 15th

JUDD'S SEEDLING—Fruit large; skin deep purple; ripens very late.

Early March

LEE'S SEEDLING—Fruit large and brilliantly colored, very rich flavor; commences to bear very early, and is one of the best; ripens before early Rivers, when Nectarines are scarce.

End of December

LIPPIATT'S PROLIFIC—Fruit round, medium to large; dark red on greenish yellow ground; flesh white and of good color; prolific cropper.

End of January

LORD NAPIER—Medium to large; free bearer.

Middle to end of January

MRS. DR. CHISHOLM—A medium sized, highly colored Nectarine; very early, ripening with Cardinal; very productive. The best first early Nectarine.

December 15th to December 25th

NEW BOY—Fruit large; skin creamy white, almost covered with brilliant crimson; flesh white, juicy, and sugary, and good flavor. One of the best, and second only to Goldmine for drying and canning.

First Week of February

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STANWICK—Large; skin greenish, with dull red cheek.
Middle of February

W. C FRIPP—A very large, white fleshed clingstone Nectarine of good quality; color cream, with bright red cheek. Valued on account of its lateness.

Middle to End of March

ZEALANDIA—A very large roundish Nectarine, ripening just after New Boy; skin light yellow, splashed and streaked with crimson; flesh white, juicy, and melting; freestone. One of the very best dessert varieties, which will always command best prices on account of its large size.

Middle to End of January

Peaches.

Worked on Seedling Peach Stocks.

2/ each; 18/—21/ doz.; £6 per 100.

(See "Prices," page 7.)

BELLE OF GEORGIA—A grand white flesh market Peach, second only to Elberta. These two stand first in the New York markets for quality and price. Color bright red and white; ripens with Elberta.

End of January

BRIGGS' RED MAY—Fruit large when well grown; skin whitish green in the shade, deep red in the sun; flesh tender, juicy, and rich. One of the best early varieties.

10th to 25th December

CAMDEN GOLDEN—Fruit of largest size, globular; skin clear golden yellow, with bright red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, and sugary; ripens from seven to fourteen days after Salway. A splendid canning variety.

Middle to end of March

DUCHESS OF CORNWALL—An early freestone of medium size and good quality; skin creamy yellow, with red striped cheek; melting and delicious; an excellent variety for home use.

5th to 20th December

EARLY CRAWFORD—Very large, oblong; skin rich golden yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, very rich and sugary. Excellent market or canning; also one of the best for drying.

Middle of January

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ELBERTA—Fruit very large; skin a fine yellow, highly colored with rich red; flesh firm, very fine grained, with an abundance of rich juice. Undoubtedly one of the best and most profitable in cultivation for market purposes.

End of January

FINLAYSON'S SEEDLING—This magnificent Peach is a chance seedling which came up in the garden of Mr. E. Finlayson. The fruit is large to very large, almost round, well colored, and of first quality, the flesh being almost equal to the mid-season varieties. Ripens with Sea Eagle, and is one of the best late Peaches we have.

Middle to end of February

GLOIRE LYONNAISE—A new and valuable addition to our list of dessert peaches. Imported from France by H. Wicks, Senr. Fruit large to very large, color very bright red over three-fourths of the fruit, skin cream on the shaded side, thickly sprinkled with splashes and dots of bright red; one of the most brilliantly colored peaches in cultivation. Colors more than a week before ripening, and ripens well off the tree, thereby adapting itself to packing for rail or boat. Flesh white, quality of the best. Ripens immediately after Elberta.

Beginning February.

HALES' EARLY—Fruit large, round; skin greenish white, nearly covered with dark rich red; flesh creamy white, juicy, melting, and well flavored. A valuable Peach, ripening just after the first early varieties.

End of December

HIGH'S EARLY CANADA—Fruit large; skin yellowish white, with broken strips and markings of crimson; flesh tender, rich, and melting. One of the handsomest and best of the very early varieties.

10th to 20th of December

LADY PALMERSTON—Medium to large, globular; skin greenish yellow; marbled and flushed with deep red; flesh yellow, tender, and juicy. It never fails to bear a crop, and is one the best for market, canning, or drying.

February 20 to March 6

LOUIS GROGNET—Fruit very large; skin cream color, with dark red cheek, often marbled with red; flesh white, very melting and juicy; ripens just after Hales' Early and before Mountain Rose. The tree is a good strong grower, and bears heavily. This is a variety no market grower should be without, as it is undoubtedly the finest of its season, and will sell anywhere.

1st to 12th of January

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LOVELL—A large, round, yellow freestone, quite without color at stone, and on that account especially valued for drying and canning.

Middle of February

MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE—Fruit large and round; skin greenish, covered with dark red. A late Peach of good quality; flesh white; hardy and prolific.

End of February

MICHILIN—A recently introduced variety, quite equal in quality and size to Hales' Early and very similar, but, unlike Hales, is proving itself a heavy and consistent bearer.

End of December

MOUNTAIN ROSE—Fruit large; skin whitish yellow in the shade, but covered with bright rich red where exposed; flesh tender, melting, and rich. This is one of the best mid-season Peaches we have, combining size, great beauty, and quality.

14th to 20th January

MUIR—Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow; flesh deep yellow to the stone. Valuable for drying purposes.

February

OPOIX—A large freestone Peach of good quality. Color, cream shaded to red where exposed; flesh, white. Ripens toward end of March, which fact should make it a valuable addition to our Peach list. Has fruited in South Australia.

End of March

PEREGRINE—A distinct variety, distinguished by its good constitution and productiveness. Fruit large and handsome with a brilliant crimson skin; flesh rich and highly flavored; freestone; ripens just before the mid-season varieties.

Third Week of January

RIVERSIDE RED ELBERTA—This is a sport from the well-known Elberta, but unlike that variety it has very long and narrow leaves, often measuring 9 in. in length. The tree makes short-jointed wood, is easy to prune, and bears fruit most brilliantly colored, which for select trade will always bring more money than Elberta. The tree is of spreading habit, and forms a most handsome, ornamental tree; resists curl leaf much better than its parent.

End of January

ROBERT GRAY—A seedling from Wiggins, which it resembles in size and quality, but ripens from a fortnight to three weeks later, and is far better colored. A really first-class fruit.

Middle January.

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ROYAL GEORGE—Medium to large; skin pale yellowish white, almost covered with red in the sun; flesh tender, melting, and juicy. A well-known mid-season variety, and one of the best for home use.

Middle or end of January.

RUBY RED—Fruit large, oval or roundish oval; skin creamy white, almost covered with brilliant red; flesh white, very melting and juicy and of excellent quality. The tree is a very heavy bearer, and the fruit must be well thinned to produce good results; commences to ripen just before Hales' Early is finished, and is ready to market when Peaches are scarce. It is a clingstone, but the flesh is quite as soft and melting as Red May. A great acquisition.

1st to 14th January

SALWAY—Very large; skin golden yellow, with rich crimson cheek; flesh yellow, firm, and moderately juicy. One of the best for canning.

Second Week of March

SALWAY IMPROVED—A seedling from the well-known Salway; it resembles its parent in size and color, but is slightly rounder, rather better in quality, and from a week to a fortnight later.

Third Week of March

SEA EAGLE—Fruit large to very large; skin pale yellow, with a bright red cheek where exposed. A very heavy bearer and grand market variety.

Middle to End of February

SNEED—Fruit medium size, oval; skin creamy white, with a delicate red cheek; ripens about 10 days before Red May, but is too soft and delicate to make a good market variety.

1st to 7th December

SONTER'S LATE SLIP—The latest white-fleshed freestone we have; pale green, with red cheek where exposed; keeps well after picking; size large. Ripens April to May. Has fruited at Blackwood Experiment Orchard, and is spoken of very highly by the manager.

April and May

SURECROP—A sure and abundant cropper; fruit large and handsome; flesh white and melting; vigorous grower and very hardy.

10th to 20th January

TRIUMPH—The earliest yellow flesh Peach known; fruit large, round, almost covered with deep red; a valuable variety, ripening immediately after Red May. Tree a strong, healthy grower and prolific.

Third Week in December

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ULATIS—A seedling of Alexander, ripening just after the very early varieties; color bright red; flesh white; perfect freestone.

Early

WIGGINS—An early freestone of large size and most highly colored, ripening just after the early sorts have finished. Tree very hardy and prolific. Valuable for market or home use.

End of December

CLINGSTONES.

CAMDEN SUPERB—A brilliant red clingstone, ripens during the Christmas holidays and valuable on that account, as there is a scarcity of good clings at that time; it is of medium size if well grown. Tree inclined to overbear.

24th December to 5th January

EUREKA—Fruit very large and round; skin greenish, with dark red cheek; tree of very strong growth and extremely prolific; ripens very late. A very valuable canning variety on account of its size and very round, even outline.

End of March to End of April

PEERLESS—A white flesh variety, having no color at pit; heavy cropper. Should make a good bottling and drying variety.

Early February

PHILLIPS—A recently introduced large yellow cling, without color or pit, which is very small. The most popular late canning variety in California.

End of February

PULLAR'S—A large highly colored Peach of slightly irregular shape; highly esteemed in Victoria for canning

End of March

RED SHANGHAI—Fruit very large, oblong; skin creamy white, with a beautiful red cheek; flesh white, very red at the stone, very juicy and rich; equal in quality to many of the freestones. Tree a strong grower and a very heavy bearer.

End of January

RIVERSIDE—Formerly known as **LATE RED ITALIAN**—Fruit very large, almost round; skin greenish, with dark red cheek. The tree is a strong grower and a very heavy bearer. A valuable variety for stewing and canning.

End of March to End of April

SIMS'—A new variety from California, which has now fruited in South Australia. Fruit large to very large, almost perfectly round; skin golden yellow, with faint flush on one side; flesh deep yellow of very fine texture, firm and rich

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and clear yellow at pit, which is small. Ripens just after Orange Cling, and promises to be one of our best canning varieties.

Middle to End of February

TUSCAN—Fruit very large yellow; flesh juicy and of fine flavor. A good shipping and canning peach, ripening with Early Crawford

Middle of January

Plums.

Worked on Myrobolam Plum Stocks.

2/ each; 18/—21/ doz.; £6 per 100.

(See "Prices," page 7.)

ANGELINA BURDETT—Fruit above medium, roundish; dark purple, rich, juicy, and for market or drying. The tree is a strong grower and mature trees bear heavily.

Early

CHERRY PLUM—Medium; bright red; good cooking, but as a rule not a heavy bearer.

Very Early

CLYMAN—Fruit large; skin dark purplish red when fully ripe. The fruit is three times as large as Rivers' Prolific and ripens earlier. Tree a strong grower, productive. The best very early shipping Plum.

Very Early

COE'S GOLDEN DROP—Large oval yellow; juicy, rich, and excellent; good drying, preserving, or dessert.

Late

DIAMOND—Fruit very large, oval; skin black, covered with a blue bloom; flesh yellow; a good preserving variety. Tree a very heavy bearer.

Midseason

EARLY NEW ORLEANS—Medium size, roundish oval; skin dark red, purple in the sun; good dessert or preserving. A first-class market variety.

Early

PLANTERS' GUIDE AND DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

GIANT (introduced by Luther Burbank, and is said to be a cross between Prune d'Agen and Pond's Seedling)—Tree is a strong grower with large foliage; fruit large to very large; flesh yellow; skin brilliant carmine; flavor good; freestone. One of the best for market and shipping; not a good drying prune.

February

GRAND DUKE (Rivers')—Fruit large, oval, deep purple; flesh yellow, firm, very rich, and juicy. A very heavy bearer and one of the best late Plums known.

February

GREEN GAGE—Fruit medium size, round; skin greenish yellow when fully ripe. One of the best flavored dessert Plums.

January

IMPERIAL DE MILAN—Fruit large, roundish oval, a little one-sided; skin deep purple, with thick blue blooms; flesh greenish, juicy, very rich and sugary.

Late

JEFFERSON—Fruit largest size, oval; skin yellow, with reddish cheek where exposed to the sun. One of the most desirable of all dessert Plums, and one of the best for preserving or drying.

February

KIRK'S—Fruit above medium size, roundish; skin dark purple, covered with bright blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, firm but juicy, and very richly flavored; one of the best dark Plums.

Midseason

LATE BLACK ORLEANS—Fruit medium size, round; reddish purple, almost black when quite ripe. The tree is a very heavy bearer. A good late Plum.

March

MONFRIES' GOLDEN DROP—Fruit large; resembles Egg Plum in size and shape, but is of better quality. The fruit has a beautiful red cheek where exposed to the sun; tree a heavy bearer.

February

MONARCH (raised by Mr. T. F. Rivers, England)—The fruit is very large, almost round; skin dark purple, with blue bloom; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy. One of the best very late Plums for market purposes; it will hang for a long time after ripening.

End of February

PLANTERS' GUIDE AND DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

PONDS' SEEDLING—Fruit very large, oval; skin nearly covered with bright red or carmine; flesh yellow, juicy, and sugary; a beautiful fruit, good market or drying.

February

PRINCE ENGELBERT—Fruit large, oval, deep purple, rich, and excellent; good for all purposes.

Mid season

PRESIDENT—Very large, oval; deep purple, with a blue bloom; sweet and rich; freestone; and abundant bearer; late.

March

PURPLE GAGE—Medium, round, purple; flesh greenish yellow, rich flavor; will hang for a long time after it is ripe.

February

REINE CLAUDE DU BAVAY—Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, covered with a thin bloom; flesh yellow, juicy, and melting, with a sugary, rich, excellent flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and productive.

End of February

RIVERS' EARLY PROLIFIC—Below medium, purple, very prolific; excellent preserving, good dessert. Tree a very heavy bearer.

December

WASHINGTON—Large, greenish yellow; good dessert or preserving.

Early January

Prunes.

2/ each; 18/—21/ doz.; £6 per 100.

(See "Prices," page 7.)

FELLEMBERG (Italian Prune)—Medium to large, oval; dark purple; good preserving or drying; makes a splendid Prune.

Late

KING PRUNE—A large dark Prune of good quality; one of the best for drying.

February

PACIFIC PRUNE—Fruit very large, of a deep maroon color, of most luscious flavor. As a drying Plum it is one of the best, being firm, meaty, and loses less in weight than most varieties; also excellent for market.

February

PLANTERS' GUIDE AND DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

PRUNE d'AGEN (French Prune)—Medium, oval, purple, sweet, rich, and sugary; very productive. This is the standard variety for drying, and has been extensively planted.

February

ROBE DE SARGENT—Very similar to Prune d'Agen in shape and color, but larger; ripens about ten days before d'Agen; an equally heavy bearer. One of the most profitable drying Prunes.

February

SPLENDOUR PRUNE—A magnificent Prune raised by Luther Burbank, and is the result of crossing Prune d'Agen with Ponds' Seedling; in shape and color it resembles Prune d'Agen, but is three times as large, and ripens from a week to ten days earlier. Tree a strong grower and very productive.

End of January

SUGAR PRUNE—Fruit large, even in size, very rich and sugary and ripens about 14 days before Splendour. Tree a strong grower and is said to be unusually prolific.

End of January

TRAGEDY—Fruit large; skin dark purple; flesh yellowish green, very rich and sweet; ripens end of December, and can be gathered fully a week earlier. Tree a rapid grower and very productive.

End of December

Damsons.

2/ each; 18/—21/ doz.; £6 per 100.

(See "Prices," page 7.)

BLUE PROLIFIC—A recently introduced Blue Damson of good size; round, good Damson quality, and amazingly prolific.

COLE'S PROLIFIC—Good size for a Damson; of good quality and a heavy bearer.

ENGLISH—Small, round, purple, good preserving. The tree is an enormous bearer and the fruit will hang for weeks after it is ripe.

FARLEIGH PROLIFIC—Fruit large for a Damson, roundish; an enormous bearer

HEREFORD—Medium, of good quality, and a great bearer.

SHROPSHIRE—Fruit oval, dark purple; splendid preserving.

PLANTERS' GUIDE AND DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

Japanese Plums.

2/ each; 18/—21/ doz.; £6 per 100.

(See "Prices," page 7.)

BALLENA—A very large, early, handsome Plum, seedling of the Bartlett, strikingly unique in form, resembling a huge well-fattened almond; color light yellow, most covered with clear crimson; flesh firm, pale yellow, with a rich Bartlett pear flavor; freestone. Tree a strong, handsome, upright grower.

Early January

BURBANK—Fruit large, round; red, with a lilac bloom; flesh yellow, very juicy; flavor excellent. Tree strong grower and an enormous cropper; one of the best Japanese.

Early January

CLIMAX—The fruit is heart-shaped, larger than Burbank, very highly colored, and is ripe about a week before that variety. Tree extremely vigorous and prolific.

End of December

FEDERATION (a recently introduced Plum from Auckland, N.Z.); a cross between Burbank and Wickson—Fruit is larger than Burbank and slightly heart-shaped, but otherwise resembling it in quality and color; carries well. Tree very heavy cropper.

Middle January

FORMOSA—Tree strong, upright grower; large thick, heavy foliage; blooms with Burbank; bears heavy crop, resembles Kelsey and Wickson in size. Color red shading from rather light to deep cherry; flesh pale yellow, very sweet, rich, and delicious. Good packing and shipping variety. One of the best and earliest of the Japs.

Middle December

GAVIOTA—Fruit strikingly handsome, mostly cherry red; fruit large, stone very small, late bloomer, deep reddish purple when fully ripe; flesh remarkably firm, honey yellow, excellent quality. One of the best shipping Plums.

Middle January

KELSEY—Fruit large, heart-shaped; skin yellow, reddish purple where exposed; flesh yellow, solid; and firm when ripe, juicy and rich; stone very small; heavy bearer.

March

PLANTERS' GUIDE AND DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

OCTOBER PURPLE—Fruit very large, purple, heart-shaped; flesh amber yellow, red beneath the skin, firm, juicy, sweet, and of most delicious flavor; clingstone. Tree a strong grower and very prolific. Ripens just before Kelsey.

End of February

RUBIO—The best blood Plum in existence. The trees have never failed to produce heavy crops of large, beautiful, oval crimson fruit; flesh deep crimson throughout, very firm, fine quality; excellent shipper.

End of January

SANTA ROSA—The fruits are very large; deep purplish crimson, with pale blue bloom; the flesh near the skin is purple, shaded with rosy scarlet and pale amber towards the stone; ripens with the earliest about a week before Climax. The tree is a strong, vigorous, upright grower resembling Wickson; heavy bearer; moderately early bloomer.

December 20th to 30th

SATSUMA (Blood Plum)—Fruit large, round, dark red to the stone, which is small; ripens middle of February, and will keep a fortnight after being gathered.

Middle February

SHIPPER—Fruit large round very highly colored of excellent quality when ripe. The fruit will hang for three weeks after it is colored and is one of the best for packing and shipping.

End of February

WICKSON—Raised by Mr. Luther Burbank and thus described by him:—"Among the many thousands of Japanese I have fruited, this one stands pre-eminent in its rare combination of good qualities. The tree is productive almost to a fault; fruit glowing carmine, with a heavy white bloom, stone small, flesh of fine texture, sugary, and delicious; will keep for two weeks or more after ripening."

End of January

WRIGHT'S EARLY—Fruit resembles Burbank in size and appearance, but ripens much earlier; like Burbank, it is an enormous bearer, and at present is the best very early Japanese Plum known.

Early December

PLANTERS' GUIDE AND DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

Pears.

2/ each; 18/—21/ doz.; £6 per 100.

(See "Prices," page 7.)

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU—Large, short pyriform; skin smooth, lemon yellow, with an orange red cheek; an excellent bearer and will keep for months; good market and export.

Winter

BEURRE BOSC—Large, pyriform; skin almost covered with thin russet; a dessert Pear of the highest excellence; a first-class export variety.

Late Autumn

BEURRE DIEL—Large to very large; skin yellow; flesh rich, buttery, and delicious; will keep for two or three months. Tree a very strong grower.

Autumn

BROCKWORTH PARK—Fruit large, oblong obovate; skin greenish yellow, flushed and streaked with crimson; flesh buttery and melting; an early bearer.

Summer

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Medium to large; yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh melting and buttery; first-class dessert. The most profitable early Pear.

Summer

DUCHESS—See Williams' Bon Chretien.

DOYENNE DU COMICE—Large; skin lemon yellow, with bright pink blush; flesh yellowish white, very rich flavor. One of the best for export and general market purposes.

Late Autumn

DUCHESS D'ORLEANS—medium, obtuse pyriform; exceedingly melting and juicy, deliciously flavored; first-class dessert.

Autumn

DURONDEAU—Fruit large and handsome, regularly formed. Skin shining as if varnished on the side next the sun, where it is of a lovely crimson; on the shaded side it is almost covered with a thin coat of cinnamon russet. Good quality; ripens March and April. Tree an immense bearer; good export variety.

Autumn

PLANTERS' GUIDE AND DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

EASTER BEURRE—Fruit very large, somewhat square in shape; skin greenish yellow, with sometimes a brownish red cheek. One of the best late Pears; will keep for months.

Winter

GLOU MORCEAU—Large obovate; skin yellow; flesh buttery, melting, and very juicy; of best dessert quality. Very valuable late export and market variety.

Winter

HARRINGTON'S VICTORIA—Fruit very large; rich golden yellow, sometimes tinged red where exposed. Tree an enormous bearer. An excellent stewing Pear which will keep till September.

Winter

HOWELL—Fruit large; light waxen yellow; heavy bearer, following Williams' Bon Chretien. A first-class market Pear, and should be largely grown.

Summer

JOSEPHINE DE MALINES—Medium size, roundish oblate; skin greenish yellow; flesh very juicy, melting, and richly flavored. A good bearer and long keeper; has proved a valuable shipping variety.

Winter

KIEFFER'S HYBRID—Large; skin rich golden yellow, thickly sprinkled with small dots; flesh juicy, melting, and buttery. Second most popular canning variety.

Late Autumn

L'INCONNUE—Medium; greenish yellow; very juicy and sugary; an early and a heavy bearer. One of the best very late Pears.

Winter

MADAM COLE—Small to medium, almost covered with russet, first-class dessert.

Winter

PACKHAM'S TRIUMPH (raised by Mr. Packham, of Molong, N.S.W.)—It is of beautiful shape, large, and of the most perfect flavor. A good grower, early and prolific bearer, ripe in April. Splendid export and canning variety.

Autumn

PASSANS DU PORTUGAL (known as Lemon Bergamot)—Medium to large; skin yellow, with a red cheek; flesh sugary and juicy. A first-class variety, ripening in February.

Summer

PLANTERS' GUIDE AND DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

UVEDALE'S ST. GERMEIN—An immense stewing Pear; will grow up to 2½ lb. in weight; keeps and carries well.

Winter

VICAR OF WINKFIELD—Large pyriform; skin greenish yellow; flesh melting and juicy; a very heavy bearer.

Winter

WILLIAMS' BON CHRETIEN (Bartlett), commonly called Duchesse in this State—Fruit large; skin clear yellow, sometimes tinged red; flesh melting, buttery, with a powerful musky aroma. The best of its season; the most popular canning and export Pear in existence.

Summer

WINTER COLE—Medium; pale yellow and russet; flesh melting, exceedingly rich and juicy, exquisite flavor.

Winter

PEARS ON QUINCE STOCKS.

The Special Barren Quince Stock, which we use exclusively, is especially adapted to the irrigation areas, as being of shallow rooting habits, it responds to irrigation quicker than the Pear.

GLOU MORCEAU—Where soil and conditions are favorable this variety succeeds perfectly on Quince, producing larger crops and finer fruit.

WILLIAMS' BON CHRETIEN (Duchesse).

Loquats.

Worked on Quince Stocks.

2/6 each; 27/6 doz.

(See "Prices," page 6.)

CHATSWORTH VICTORY—Fruit very large, with thick flesh; ripens late, and is of very superior quality. The tree is a strong grower and good bearer, and is undoubtedly one of the best.

HERD'S MAMMOTH—Fruit nearly as large as Chatsworth Victory, but ripening a little earlier; both varieties produce magnificent fruit if given good cultivation.

THAMES PRIZE (originated at the Thames, New Zealand)—Fruit large and fleshy; the flavor is rich, sweet, and pleasant, and it is in every way a great advance on all the older sorts.

PLANTERS' GUIDE AND DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

Quinces.

2/ each; 18/—21/ doz.; £6 per 100.

(See "Prices," page 6.)

CHAMPION—A splendid American variety; fruit very large; flesh tender.

Late

MASTER'S EARLY—Fruit large and good, roundish; skin golden yellow; a very handsome Quince.

Early

MISSOURI MAMMOTH—Fruit enormous size, of very even outline; mild, pleasant flavor, and unsurpassed for cooking. A grand exhibition variety, and the first Quince to ripen.

Midseason

PINEAPPLE—Fruit medium size; clear golden yellow. Makes a superior jelly, and is said to cook as tender in five minutes as the best cooking Apple; possessing a most exquisite and delicious flavor.

Midseason

RAE'S MAMMOTH—Fruit very large, smooth, and handsome; a heavy bearer.

Early

SMYRNA—The tree is a rapid, strong grower, and immensely prolific; commences to bear the second year from the bud. The fruit is very large and of a lovely lemon color, presenting a fine appearance. The flesh when cooked is very tender, having a delicious flavor. The fruit ripens in April, and will keep till September. The best late Quince in existence.

Very Late

VAN DEMAN—A seedling of Portugal, but unlike that variety a heavy and constant bearer of most superior flavor and quality.

Midseason

Mulberries.

2/6 each; 27/6 doz.

(See "Prices," page 6.)

ALBA—Tree a strong grower with large foliage; useful for feeding silkworms.

PLANTERS' GUIDE AND DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

BLACK ENGLISH—Makes a very fine tree for shade; the fruit also is useful for dessert or cooking.

DOWNING'S EVER-BEARING—A very strong growing and handsome ornamental and shade tree; but the fruit needs a sub-tropical climate to bring it to perfection.

HICKS' EVER-BEARING—Similar to Downing's for remarkably rapid growth; has larger leaf; fruit somewhat insignificant in South Australia.

WEeping MULBERRY—A very graceful weeping tree with long, slender branches drooping to the ground; one of the most graceful of deciduous weeping trees.

Grape Vines.

9d. each; 7/6 doz.; 30/ per 100; £7 per 1,000, except where otherwise stated.

(See "Prices," page 6.)

Not less than 50 of one variety, at 100 rates.

BELAS BLANC—Bunch large; berries oval; greenish white skin, rather tough; packs and carries well.

BLACK HAMBURGH—A well-known and popular table grape; bunches large to medium, heavily shouldered, and well set; berries roundish oval, deep blue-black, covered with blue bloom; flesh rather firm, but tender, rich, and sugary; ripens medium early.

BLACK PRINCE—Bunches long and generally without shoulders; berries above medium; oval; skin thick, deep purplish black; flesh tender, very juicy, with a rich and sprightly flavor; ripens soon after Black Hamburgh.

BLACK MAMMOTH—Bunch and berries very large; berries oval, black, with a blue bloom; flesh very soft and juicy; a splendid fruit, but too soft to carry long distances.

BUCKLAND'S SWEET WATER—Bunches large and well shouldered; berries medium to large, roundish oval; skin pale amber; very juicy, sweet, and rich; ripens early.

CRYSTAL—Bunch large; berries medium to large; skin white; medium.

CORNELIAN (Quick's Early)—Bunch medium size; berries medium, oval; skin greenish yellow; very early.

PLANTERS' GUIDE AND DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

- DAIRA** (Almeria)—Bunch large; berries medium to large; roundish oval; skin very tough, greenish yellow; a very late-keeping variety, which has been successfully exported to England.
- DORADILLO**—Bunch large and closely set; berries medium to large, amber; a tremendous bearer and good late packing grape; quality medium.
- FRONTIGNAC, BLACK**—Bunches medium size, compact; berries round, small, with a strong Muscat flavor.
- FRONTIGNAC, WHITE**—Bunches medium size, compact; berries round, small, with a strong Muscat flavor.
- GRAND TURK**—Bunch large, shouldered; berries medium, black; ripens soon after mid-season, but will keep for a considerable time on the vine if kept dry.
- GREEN'S EARLY**—Berries and bunch medium; skin greenish white, sets well; ripens very early.
- GROS COLMAN**—Bunches very large; berries very large and round; skin dark purple or black; flesh juicy and sweet, with an agreeable flavor; will hang very late if kept dry.
- LADY DOWNES**—Bunch medium, rather loose; berries large, roundish oval; skin black when fully ripe; flesh very firm, sweet, and richly flavored; late.
- LADY'S FINGERS**—Bunches medium to large, loose; berries long, tapering at both ends; skin greenish, becoming quite pink when fully ripe; late.
- MADRESFIELD COURT BLACK MUSCAT**—Bunches large, long, and tapering, well shouldered; berries large, oval; skin black, with a fine bloom; flesh tender, juicy, and rich, with a Muscat flavor; ripens mid-season.
- MALAGA (Black)**—Bunch large; berries medium, oval, black; skin tough, quality medium; hangs late and carries well.
- MALAGA (Red)**—Bunch large; berries large, roundish oval; skin red or reddish purple when fully ripe.
- MRS. PINCE**—Bunch large, tapering, and shouldered; berries medium size, oval; skin purplish black; flesh firm, sweet, and rich; late.
- MUSCAT GORDO BLANCO**—Bunch large; berries large, pale amber; a far better bearer than Muscat Alexandria, and the best for drying.
- MUSCAT HAMBURGH**—Bunch medium to large; berries medium, oval, dark reddish purple, becoming black when fully ripe; flesh juicy and rich, with a strong Muscat flavor; ripens rather late.
-

PLANTERS' GUIDE AND DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

PEDRO XIMINES—Bunch medium size, shouldered; berries medium to large; pale amber; juicy, sweet, and well-flavored; early.

RED MUSCAT (Wood's)—This is a sport from the well-known Muscat Gordo, but the berries are of a beautiful red color. The vine is just as hardy as Gordo Blanco and bears equally well.

RED PRINCE—Bunches very large; berries large, round, of a deep red color, becoming almost purple when fully ripe; flesh sweet, firm, and of fairly good flavor; ripens after mid-season.

ROYAL MUSCADINE—Bunch medium size, shouldered; berries roundish oval, greenish yellow; sets in compact bunches; flesh tender, juicy, and sweet; early.

SULTANA—Bunches medium size and long; berries medium size, oval; skin pale yellow; flesh without seeds. A very fine table grape, but chiefly valuable for raisin making.

£8 per 1,000.

SWEETWATER—Bunch medium size; berries round, greenish white; an old favorite; early.

WALTHAM CROSS—Bunch very large, long, and tapering, berries very large; skin pale amber; flesh firm and solid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. One of the largest Grapes in cultivation; good market or packing.

£8 per 1,000.

WORTLEY HALL—Bunch and berry very large; berries round, black; generally bears a heavy second crop, which are useful for making jelly.

ZANTE CURRANT—This is the Currant of commerce, and is being extensively planted in this State for drying purposes.

Ornamental and Flowering

DECIDUOUS TREES.

CRAB APPLES.

2/6 each.

The following varieties of Crabs are very ornamental during the Autumn, and several of the sorts make good preserves:—

Nikita	La Trobe	Maulus No. 1
Deans	Hyslop	Montreal Beauty
Fairy	Quaker Beauty	Paul's Imperial
Darling	Virginia	Spectabilis Alba
Moreno	Purple Siberian	Plena
Barry	Hesper Rose	Van Wyk
Coral		

PLANTERS' GUIDE AND DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

CHERRIES: DOUBLE-FLOWERING JAPANESE.

These can be safely classed as one of the showiest and finest of the flowering trees. They succeed best in a cool climate, and do remarkably well in the Adelaide Hills.

4/6 each.

- No. 1—Very large, double rose, changing to rosy pink.
- No. 2—Large double, rosy crimson, changing to light rose.
- No. 3—Semi-double, cream color, striped green, splashed and shaded rosy crimson.
- No. 4—Double blush, an abundant bloomer.
- No. 5—Double, delicate pink color.
- No. 6—Semi-double, creamy white, splashed with green.
- No. 7—Blush, changing to white; large, fine blooms.
- No. 8—Double large white flowers; stems 4 in. long, with three to seven flowers on each; extra fine and free grower.

DOUBLE-FLOWERING PEACHES.

Very showy during the spring. Succeed well on the Adelaide Plains, but need to be sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture to be a success in the Hills.

2/6 each; 24/ doz.

CRIMSON—Flowers very bright crimson.

PINK—Bright pink color.

DOUBLE ROSE—A fine rose color and a profuse bloomer.

SPLENDENS—Light crimson color.

VERSCOLOR—Large flowers, delicate pink.

WHITE—Flowers pure white.

DOUBLE FLOWERING AND ORNAMENTAL PLUMS.

PRUNUS MUME.

The most highly scented double-flowering Plum yet introduced. Color light pink; very double. Commences to flower at end of June. Scented like a hyacinth. The earliest flowering tree and a great acquisition to our list of ornamental trees. Flowers over a long period—from June to September—in cool districts.

4/6 each.

PRUNUS PISSARDI.

This forms a very handsome ornamental tree; the foliage is purple or crimson and purple in the springtime; the fruit is also useful for cooking. It resembles the Cherry Plum, but ripens earlier.

2/6 each.

PLANTERS' GUIDE AND DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

VESUVIUS.

A new ornamental Plum from America. Leaves dark purplish crimson color, with strikingly bold and heavy foliage; ranks among the finest ornamental trees in existence.

2/6 each.

Miscellaneous.

STRAWBERRIES (all leading lines)—1/ dozen; 1/9, 25; 3/6, 50; 6/, 100.

MEDLARS—2/6 each.

POMEGRANATES—2/ each.

WALNUTS—2/6 each; 27/6 dozen.

RASPBERRIES—9d. each; 7/6 dozen; 50/ per 100.

FILBERTS—2/6 each.

GOOSEBERRIES (of sorts)—9d. each; 7/6 dozen; 30/ per 100.

CURRANTS—9d. each; 7/6 dozen; 30/ per 100.

PASSION FRUIT—1/ each; 10/ dozen.

PERSIMMONS—2/6 each; 27/6 dozen.

LOGAN BERRIES—1/ each; 10/ dozen.

Broken Hill, N.S.W.

" . . . The fruit trees came to hand yesterday in excellent order. I must compliment you upon the way they were packed. . . ."

(Sgd.) A. C. D.

K; abram (Vic.)

"The vines came to hand in splendid condition, and are a really good sample. I am well pleased with them. . . . I have always been well satisfied with your dealings with me, and hope still to have future business relationships. . . ."

(Sgd.) W.B.S.

PLANTERS' GUIDE AND DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF
DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

SECTION 3

containing

LISTS OF VARIETIES

Arranged in their order of Ripening

PLANTERS' GUIDE AND DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

To assist clients to make a selection of varieties, which will follow each other in ripening and thus give fruit throughout the season, I have compiled the following lists, which comprise the varieties listed under Section 2, but arranged to show the order in which they ripen their fruit.

APPLES.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Beauth of Bath | 14. Dunns Favorite |
| 2. Irish Peach | 15. Five Crown |
| 3. Marjorie Hay | 16. Rome Beauty |
| 4. Williams' Favorite | 17. Glengyle Red |
| 5. Gavenstein | 18. Esopus Spitzenburgh |
| 6. Coxs Orange Pippin | 19. Strawberry Pippin |
| 7. Emperor Alexander | 20. Buncombe |
| 8. Hays Midseason | 21. Stone Pippin |
| 9. Ribstone Pippin | 22. Rokewood |
| 10. Jonathan | 23. Statesman |
| 11. Cleopatra | 24. Tasma |
| 12. King David | 25. Granny Smith |
| 13. Reinette du Canada | 26. Yates |

APRICOTS.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Newcastle Early | 6. Royal |
| 2. Oullins Early | 7. Moorpark |
| 3. Blenheim | 8. Ronters Peach |
| 4. Riverside | 9. Robins Imperial |
| 5. Tilton | 10. Riverside Late |

CHERRIES.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Belle d Orleans | 11. Bedford's Prolific |
| 2. Early Purple Guigne | 12. Biggareau Napoleon |
| 3. Chapman | 13. May Duke |
| 4. Burgdorffs Seedling | 14. Waterloo |
| 5. Biggareau Twyford | 15. Biggareau Pelisseur |
| 6. Early Lyons | 16. Driver's Up-to-Date |
| 7. Early Rivers | 17. Florence |
| 8. Biggareau Common | 18. St. Margaret |
| 9. Knights Early Black | 19. Williams' Favorite |
| 10. Black Tartarian | |

FIGS.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Madeline | 5. Grosse Verte |
| 2. Castle Kennedy | 6. White Adriatic |
| 3. White Genoa | 7. Turkey |
| 4. Black Ischia | |

PLANTERS' GUIDE AND DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

NECTARINES.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Irrewarra | 9. Lippiatts Prolific |
| 2. Mrs. Dr. Chisholm | 10. Goldmine |
| 3. Lees Seedling | 11. New Boy |
| 4. Early Rivers | 12. Byron |
| 5. Cooza | 13. Stanwick |
| 6. Lord Napier | 14. Judds Seedling |
| 7. Albert Victor | 15. W. C. Fripp |
| 8. Zealandia | |

PEACHES.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Sneed | 20. Elberta |
| 2. Ulatis | 21. Riverside Red Elberta |
| 3. Duchesse of Cornwall | 22. Red Shanghai Cling |
| 4. Highs Early Canada | 23. Peerless Cling |
| 5. Briggs Red May | 24. Lowell |
| 6. Triumph | 25. Finlaysons |
| 7. Camden Superb Cling | 26. Sea Eagle |
| 8. Hales Early | 27. Marquis Downshire |
| 9. Ruby Red | 28. Sims Cling |
| 10. Michelin | 29. Lady Palmerston |
| 11. Wiggins | 30. Phillips Cling |
| 12. Peregrine | 31. Camden Golden |
| 13. Louis-Grognon | 32. Salway |
| 14. Mountain Rose | 33. Salway Improved |
| 15. Early Crawford | 34. Pullars Cling |
| 16. Royal George | 35. Eureka Cling |
| 17. Surecrop | 36. Riverside Cling |
| 18. Tuscan Cling | 37. Opoix |
| 19. Belle of Georgia | 38. Sonters Late Slip |

PLUMS.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Cherry Plum | 12. Prince Engelbert |
| 2. Clyman | 13. Purple Gage |
| 3. Rivers Early Prolific | 14. Reine Claude Bavay |
| 4. Early New Orleans | 15. Ponds Seedling |
| 5. Angelina Burdett | 16. Coës Golden Drop |
| 6. Washington | 17. Grand Duke |
| 7. Diamond | 18. Imperial d Milan |
| 8. Jefferson | 19. Monfries Golden Drop |
| 9. Giant | 20. President |
| 10. Green Gage | 21. Late Black Orleans |
| 11. Kirkes | |

PLANTERS' GUIDE AND DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

PRUNES.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Tragedy | 5. Robe de Sargent |
| 2. Sugar | 6. Pacific |
| 3. Splendour | 7. Fellemberg |
| 4. Prune d Agen | |

JAPANESE PLUMS.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Wrights Early | 8. Satsuma |
| 2. Federation | 9. Gaviota |
| 3. Formosa | 10. Ballena |
| 4. Santa Rosa | 11. October Purple |
| 5. Clima | 12. Shipper |
| 6. Burbank | 13. Wickson |
| 7. Rubio | 14. Kelsey |

PEARS.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Clapps Favorite | 11. Beurre Clairgeau |
| 2. Brockworth Park | 12. Beurre Diel |
| 3. Williams Bon Chretien | 13. Glou Morceau |
| 4. Howell | 14. Kieffers Hybrid |
| 5. Duchesse d Orleans | 15. Vicar of Winkfield |
| 6. Durondeau | 16. Winter Cole |
| 7. Beurre Bosc | 17. Uvedales St. Germain |
| 8. Passans du Portugal | 18. Harringtons Victoria |
| 9. Doyenne du Comice | 19. Josephine de Malines |
| 10. Packhams Triumph | |

QUINCES.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. Missouri Mammoth | 5. Van Dieman |
| 2. Masters Early | 6. Champion |
| 3. Raes Mammoth | 7. Smyrna |
| 4. Pineapple | |

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Wholly set up and printed in
Australia by Publishers Ltd.,
75-79 Grote Street, Adelaide.